

GUISBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COMBINED DISTRICT COUNCILS

GUISBOROUGH UNION.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1914

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

W. W. STAINTHORPE, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

To the Chairman and Members of the Guisborough Rural Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

Physical Features.

Varied;—hills, wooded and bare,—dales,—moors, and a stretch of flat land between the Cleveland Hills and the sea. The only river flowing through the district is the Esk which empties into the sea at Whitby. This river receives the effluent from the sewage tank at Castleton. A small stream of water near Dunsdale receives the slop-water of that village.

Population.

Industries:—ironstone mining and agriculture:—about 50% of the population are dependent upon the former and 40% on the latter. The public health is not influenced in any way by any particular occupation.

The usual method of estimating the population of a district is to presume that any increase or decrease shown to exist at the latest census, compared with the previous one, continues at the same rate year by year. This method may give fairly accurate results in some districts but in others it will not. Where the population depends upon a single industry, as, in the main, is the case in the Guisborough Union, it will vary to some extent with the variation in that industry. This renders it difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the populations in the several districts in the Union. Even when the number of inhabited houses is known the multiplication of this by the average number of persons per house as shown at the last census will not necessarily give a true result, as the average number per house may have risen or it may have fallen since the taking of the census. The conditions brought about by the war, namely the exodus of men who have joined the Territorial and other Forces and the increase resulting from the stationing of troops in the districts enhances the difficulty. Taking into consideration the whole of the circumstances I have decided to estimate the populations of the several districts at the middle of 1914 to be the same as at the corresponding period of the previous year.

The populations of the Guisborough Rural and the Redcar and Saltburn Urban districts are materially increased in the summer months by visitors, by camps of Territorials, of Church Lads Brigades, of Scouts, &c., and by the occupants of tents, vans, &c. As the corrected death rate of a district is based on its fixed population, and as in calculating this rate the deaths of non-residents are excluded, any temporary increase of the population does not affect this rate. It may however affect the health of the district. That cases of infectious diseases are imported by visitors is certain, and it is also undoubted that in some houses overcrowding results from the taking in of visitors;—this is very difficult to prevent. In some cases the householder lets the whole of his house and either joins some other family or dwells for the time being in a tent or van. Where the former plan is adopted overcrowding in many instances occurs. Nor is the latter system altogether free from objection, the tendency being to use some makeshift tent or wood structure, the accommodation of which is anything but adequate for the needs of the family.

Birth and Mortality Rates.

Population at middle of 1914 (estimated):	...	7,360.
Births (corrected)	...	212 (115 males, 97 females).
Birth rate	...	26·97.
Deaths (corrected)	...	93 (57 males, 36 females).
Death rate	...	11·83.
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 births)		37·7.
Infectious diseases death rate (tuberculosis excluded)		1·04.
Tuberculosis death rate	...	1·14.
Diarrhoeal diseases death rate		0·12.

TABLE A

giving particulars of the Water Supply, Drainage, etc., in the places named.

Parish or Township.	Place.	Geological Strata.	Class of Population.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Table of Sanitary Conveniences.	Scavenging.
Danby Parish. Population 1164	Danby End	Oolite over upper lias	Agricultural and ..	Public Supply and Springs	Not sewered	Pails and ordinary closets with pits	Contracted for by District Council.
	Castleton	ditto	Do.	Public Supply	To settling tank, thence to stream	39 pails 22 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
	Ainthorpe	Oolite	Do.	Public Supply and Springs	Not sewered	Pails and a few ordinary closets with pits	Do.
	Easington	Oolite,—upper lias	Agricultural and .. Iron-stone Mining	Spring to fountain	To ditch	16 pails 4 ordinary closets with pits	Do
Easington Parish. Population 853.	Cowber	Upper lias,—middle lias	Ironstone Mining	Public Supply (from Hinderwell)	To sea	Ordinary closets and pits	Contracted for by owner of the cottages.
	Boulby	Oolite,—lias...	Do.	Spring to small reservoir, thence to standpipes	To stream	Pails	Do.
	Kirkleatham	Lower lias	Agricultural	Cleveland Water Company	To ditch	10 pails 13 ordinary closets with pits	Contracted for by District Council.
Kirkleatham Parish. Population 682.	Dunsdale	Middle lias	Iron-stone Mining	Wells and Spring	To stream	23 pails and 84 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
	Yearby	Lower lias	Agricultural	Well	To ditch	13 pails 16 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
	Marske	Lower lias	Mixed	By Cleveland Water Company	To sea	274 pails, 65 water closets 28 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
Marske Parish. Population 2965.	New Marske	ditto	Iron-stone Mining	Do.	Do.	Pails	Do.
Upleatham Parish. Population 146.	Upleatham	Upper lias	Agricultural	Spring to fountain	To ditch	15 pails 8 ordinary closets with pits	By occupiers.

TABLE A—continued.

Parish or Township.	Place.	Geological Strata.	Class of Population.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Table of Sanitary Conveniences.	Scavenging.
Wilton Parish. Population 1092.	Wilton	Lower lias ...	Agricultural	By Stockton and Middlesbro' Water Board	To ditch	Earth closets ...	Contracted for by District Council.
	Lazenby	Lower lias ...	Mixed	Do. and wells	Settling tank, thence to ditch	106 pails	Do.
	Lackenby	Lower lias ...	Iron-stone Mining	Stockton and Middlesbro' Water Board	To ditch	All pails	Do.
	North Lackenby	Lower lias	Blast Furnace Workers	Do.	To small stream	Do.	Do.
Westerdale Parish. Population 238.	Westerdale	Middle lias	Agricultural	Spring	Not sewered	Pails and ordinary closets with pits	By occupiers.
Newton Parish. Population 129.	Newton	Lower lias	Agricultural	Public Supply	To settling tank, thence to ditch	13 pails. 3 ordinary closets with pits. 3 water closets	Do.
Commondale Township. Population 189.	Commondale	Oolite	Engaged in making Sanitary pipes, &c.	Springs	To cesspool	pails and ordinary closets with pits	Contracted for by District Council.
Hutton Lowcross Township. Population 191.	Hutton	Lower lias	Agricultural	Reservoir (private), thence to houses	On to land	Water closets	By occupiers.
Pinchingthorpe. Population 65.		Lower lias	Railway Employees	Well-pump	To ditch	Pail closets	Do.
Morton. Population 78.		Lower lias	Agricultural	From Private Reservoir	No sewer scattered houses	Do.	Do.
Upsall. Population 71.		Lower lias	Iron-stone Mining	Do.	To ditch	Do.	Do.

Inspections.

Nuisances ascertained to exist during visits made by the Inspector are either reported by entry in his journal, or the particulars are forwarded to the owner or agent of the property, or to me. Those which come under my own observation are either reported direct to the Council, or particulars are forwarded to the Inspector for entry in his journal, or are communicated to the owner or his agent. The Inspector's journal and my report are placed before the Council at each of its monthly meetings. The several items in the journal and my report are considered and instructions are given for the serving of the necessary notices. In most cases an informal notice is issued, if not complied with the matter is reported to the Council.

Inspections were made by myself and Mr. Woodcock in the several villages in the district; many special visits were also made, chiefly for the purpose of making enquiries concerning cases of infectious disease notified.

Number of houses inspected under Housing Acts	...	139
Ditto under Factory and Workshop Act	...	125
Ditto under Dairies and Cowsheds, &c., Order		110
Ditto of slaughterhouses	... ..	25
Number of other inspections	... ..	90
Number of premises disinfected	... ..	39
Number of informal notices served	... ..	90
Number of statutory notices served	... ..	12
Number of notices complied with	... ..	99
Number of outstanding notices	... ..	3

Birth Rate.

Is the fall of the birth rate in the Guisborough Union real or apparent only? During the years which intervene between one census and another the population of a district is *estimated*; any error in this estimate will lead to an error in the birth rate. For example let the population of a district be estimated at 9000, supposing the births to be 270 the rate would be 30·0 per 1000. If however the population be under-estimated by 500 the true birth rate will be 28·4. In Census years the birth rate being based on the census returns can be considered as accurate. In the census year 1891 the birth rate of the Guisbro' Union was 33·03; in 1901 it had fallen to 30·49, falling still further in 1911 to 28·96. But such a decline may arise from a change in the constitution of the population. At one period a population may consist chiefly of persons between 20 and 45 years of age, the procreative period; after the lapse of some years the number of persons of procreative age declines, with the result that the birth rate falls. When a new industry is started in a district most of the workers attracted thereto are comparatively young. It can readily be understood that the birth rate of such a place will be higher than that of a district where the number of aged persons is high. During the fifteen years 1899-1914 the proportion of death among persons 65 years of age and upwards was in Saltburn (in round figures) 36 per cent. of the total, in Redcar 30 per cent., in the rest of the Union 25 per cent. As is known the mining industry in Cleveland began about fifty years ago. The question then arises, is the fall in the birth rate the result of a change in the constitution of the population, that is, is there a material increase in the number of aged persons? In one of the districts in which nearly the whole of the working population is engaged in iron-stone mining and allied work the number of deaths among persons 65 years of age and upwards was in 1889 15 per cent. of the total, in 1904 it arose to 16 per cent., and in 1908 to 23 per cent., remaining at that figure in 1913. This rise in the Guisborough Union as a whole is too small to account for the decrease in the birth rate. When it is considered that since 1911 the fall has continued it must be concluded that there is a real fall in the birth rate.

Water Supplies.

Waters from the public supplies at the following places were tested for the purpose of ascertaining if they were plumbo-solvent:—Castleton, Cowber, Boulby, Danby, Easington, Hutton, Wilton, Lackenby. Testing was carried out in the following way. One hundred C. C. (cubic centimetres) of the water was poured into a Nesslerising tube, in this was placed a bright piece of lead five inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, the top of the piece of lead being about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch below the level of the water. The tube was placed in the dark for 24 hours. The piece of lead was then removed and a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen passed through the water. If the water has dissolved any lead a brown-black colour is produced, the depth of tint depending on the amount of lead dissolved. Two waters, that from Lackenby and that from Boulby, showed the merest trace of action on lead, the others no action.

At two farm houses the water supplies have been improved.

Food Inspection.

The premises on which foods are prepared or stored for sale are:—dairies, slaughterhouses, and bakehouses. The first two named are inspected under the Regulations applying thereto,—the last named under the Factory and Workshop Act. Of the eight licensed slaughterhouses three are in Castleton, two at Marske, two at New Marske, one at Lazenby. Frequent inspections were made. Carcasses hanging in the slaughterhouses and in shops were examined:—no carcase was found in a diseased state. Notice to repair the floor of one slaughterhouse was served and complied with.

Elementary Schools :—particulars of.

School.		Is Water on Premises ?		Sanitary Conveniences.		Yard Pervious or Impervious.
Castleton	...	On premises	...	Ordinary with pits		Pervious
Commondale	...	ditto	...	Pails	...	Pervious
Danby End	...	ditto	..	ditto	...	Pervious
Dunsdale	...	Supply in vessel on premises		ditto	...	Impervious
Easington	...	No supply on premises		Ordinary with pits		Pervious
Fryup	...	ditto	...	Pails	...	Pervious
Hutton	...	On premises	...	Water-closets	...	Impervious
Marske	} Mixed Infant	...	...	ditto	...	Pervious
		...	...	ditto	...	Pervious
New Marske	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Impervious
Lazenby	...	No supply on premises	...	Earth closets	...	Pervious
Scaling	...	ditto	...	Pails	...	Pervious
Westerdale	...	ditto	...	Ordinary	...	Pervious
Wilton	...	On premises	...	Earth closets	...	Pervious
Upleatham	...	No supply on premises	...	Ordinary	...	Pervious
Yearby	...	On premises	...	Pails	...	Impervious

It will be noted that of the sixteen schools named twelve have playgrounds the surface of which is pervious. Rain renders these yards muddy, dry weather makes them dusty. In the winter months much mud is conveyed on to the floors of the school-rooms by the pupils' shoes. It is very desirable that all playgrounds be covered with impervious material. At the Infant school, Marske, the pail closets have been replaced by water-closets.

Pollution of Streams.

The slop water from the houses in the following places passes into small streams :—
Boulby Cottages, Dunsdale Cottages, North Lackenby Cottages.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

The Register contains the names and addresses of sixty cowkeepers and six dairymen. Many of the cowsheds were inspected by me in company with the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Woodcock ;—notes of their cubic capacity, lighting, ventilation, &c., were taken. Speaking generally the sheds were found in good condition. It is proposed to take measurements, &c., of the remainder of the cowsheds during the present year. When this is done a tabulated statement of the particulars will be prepared and inserted in the next Annual Report.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act., 1909.

Number of houses inspected under the Act	...	...	...	139 (Note 1)
Number of houses considered unfit for habitation	...	...	...	Nil
Number of representations made with a view to making closing orders	...	...	...	Nil
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	Nil
Number of houses in which the defects were remedied without the making of closing orders	...	...	...	Nil
Number of houses made fit after the making of closing orders	...	...	...	Nil
Number of notices served to make houses fit for habitation (Note 2).				102

Condition of houses inspected as to

Lighting.			Air Circulation.			Cleanliness.		
Good	...	139	Good	...	139	Clean	...	104
						Fair	...	24
						Not clean	...	4
						Dirty	...	1

Note 1.—Six of the houses inspected were empty, undergoing repairs.

Note 2.—The number (102) includes all notices served for the remedying of structural defects.

Particulars of defects found :—

House Yards defective	...	18
Damp or defective walls	...	6
do. floors	...	4
do. pantries	...	0
Defective sanitary conveniences		7
Defective roofs	...	2
Defective windows...	...	5
Other defects	...	11

Other particulars :—

Average number of persons per house ... 3.9

In the Marske Parish the average number was 4.4 per house,—in the truly rural parishes it was 3.1.

**Table showing the number of houses inspected in each of the
parishes named and the number of rooms in each house.**

Houses with	Marske.	Danby.	Easington.	Hutton.	Wilton.
2 rooms ...	1				
3 „ ...		8	3	17	8
4 „ ...	8	6	1		7
5 and over ...	61	5	1	1	6
	70	19	5	18	21

(The six houses (in Easington parish) undergoing repairs are not included in above).

Taking overcrowding to exist when the number of occupants exceeds two per room this condition was noted in only one instance.

In 44 of the 45 houses in which defects were found the defective conditions were of a minor character, a large proportion of these being such as result from ordinary wear and tear.

The small child population in the houses inspected is worthy of note ; dividing the occupants into two classes, those over 18 years of age and those under 18, it was found that the number of the former was nearly twice that of the latter.

Infectious Diseases.

The steps taken to prevent the spread of infection remain the same as in past years, details of these were given in the Report for the year 1912.

Tuberculosis.

Number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified	...	8
ditto of other forms of tuberculosis	...	2
Attack rate per 1000 of the population	...	1.27
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	...	8
ditto from other forms of tuberculosis	...	1
Number of bacteriological examination of 'sputum'	...	9
ditto ditto with positive result	...	1
ditto ditto „ negative „	...	8

In endeavouring to trace the source of infection in a case of tuberculosis the investigator is faced by the difficulty that he has no means of ascertaining with any degree of certainty at what period in the life of the patient the disease was contracted, the length of time elapsing between the invasion of the body by the bacilli and the manifestation of the symptoms being indefinite. A prolonged enquiry into the life and habits of the patient and of the ailments he has passed through might afford a clue.

With regard to predisposing causes I have nothing to add to what was stated on this point in my report for the year 1913.

Of the 87 persons in the Union notified to be suffering from tuberculosis 47 were males, 40 females. Twenty-four of the patients were insured persons and 46 the dependents of insured. Of the 47 suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis eighteen died during the year, of the forty suffering from other forms of the disease ten died. Six of the adult patients were miners. The disease did not prevail unduly among any class of workers.

Of the 87 cases notified 81 were visited by me ; a number were visited a second time.

One patient appeared to have contracted the disease from another member of the family. In a few instances the home conditions were bad, being such as to predispose to the disease. Such defects (structural) as existed were of a very minor character.

Of the 87 persons notified to be suffering from tuberculosis seven were non-residents, all had contracted the disease previous to coming into the district and all came hoping that 'change' or improved environment would have a beneficial effect. No doubt in each instance the Medical Officer of Health for the district from which the patient came had already received notification. These seven should therefore be deducted from the number (87) of *new* cases.

Fourteen patients received Sanatorium treatment. The statement made in my Report for 1913 that this form of treatment will fall into disrepute unless great care is exercised in the selection of cases for such treatment is as true to-day as then. A medical man advises his patient to obtain sanatorium treatment believing his condition to be such that this treatment would result in the disease being checked:—the sanatorium authority may think otherwise. Who is to decide? The existing conditions are unsatisfactory and are likely to remain so until some scheme is adopted whereby the selection is placed in the hands of a specialist, a Tuberculosis Officer. The County Council has recently adopted a scheme for the provision of Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the appointment of Tuberculosis Officers, &c. This scheme has been submitted, or will shortly be submitted, to the Local Government Board for approval.

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	45
Houses in which cases occurred		...	...	26
Mortality	...	...	...	Nil

Over half the cases occurred in the parish of Wilton, nineteen of these being in Lazenby. The outbreak in this place started in the beginning of June, lasting till the end of October. There is reason to believe that the spread of the fever was due to neglect, the ordinary precautions not being taken.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	12
Number of houses in which cases occurred			...	11
Mortality	...	21 per cent. of cases notified		
Average number of cases per annum during 1909-13			...	17
Bacteriological examinations made to aid diagnosis			...	9
ditto		of convalescents	...	5
ditto		giving positive result	...	9
ditto		„ negative „	...	5

The cases were not confined to any one part of the district:—half of them occurred in the parish of Marske. The District Council supplies anti-toxin.

Enteric Fever.

One case only was notified; the patient contracted the disease in an adjoining district: it ended fatally.

Isolation Hospital.

The question of the provision of an isolation hospital jointly with the Redcar Urban Council was considered. It was decided to ascertain if a site, suitable for both districts, could be obtained. The Marquis of Zetland was approached:—his Agent offered such a site conditionally that the offer was accepted before December 31st, 1914. Owing to the war the Agent has consented to prolong the period of acceptance until the end of June, 1915.

Joint Smallpox Hospital.

To permit of the efficient disinfection of any house from which a patient suffering from smallpox has been removed to the hospital a shelter has been erected in which the family can be housed during the process of disinfection :—it consists of two bedrooms and a kitchen. A Thresh's Emergency Disinfectant has also been provided.

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths in the Guisborough Union of infants, children under one year of age, was 160 being 100.7 per 1000 births registered. The rate in each of the districts was as follows :—

Guisborough Rural	37.7	Average for the years 1904—1913	117.8
Guisborough Urban	133.3	ditto	125.2
Loftus Urban	109.9	ditto	120.3
Redcar Urban	56.4	ditto	106.9
Saltburn Urban	31.7	ditto	86.9
Skelton and Brotton Urban	134.5	ditto	119.8

The rate varies from year to year, such variation being mainly due to the prevalence or otherwise of infectious diseases and other ailments particularly affecting infants.

Of the various problems connected with Public Health that of reducing the number of deaths of infants is one of the most difficult. An analysis of the causes of infant mortality during the past year shows that about 40% were attributed to premature birth, wasting, debility, &c., 20% to lung diseases, 10% to diarrhoeal diseases and 6% to infectious diseases (including tuberculosis).

Over half of the deaths occurred within the first three months of life and of these two-thirds within the first month. All deaths due to premature birth, debility, &c., may be considered as having a pre-natal origin, that is they resulted from conditions affecting the infant before birth, through its mother. An unhealthy and debilitated woman cannot be expected to give birth to a healthy child. Before birth she and it are one, with her food it is fed, with her blood it is nourished. Apart from the deaths which can with certainty be stated to arise from pre-natal conditions it is more than probable that a fairly large proportion of those due to causes other than premature birth, debility, &c., are attributable indirectly to such conditions. It is quite certain that until the effect of the condition of the mother upon her unborn child is fully appreciated, and action in accordance therewith taken, no sensible diminution in the infant mortality rate can be expected. Never perhaps in the history of the British Nation has it been so essential as at present to conserve human life and to maintain the highest degree of health possible. Before the war ends a very large number of the healthiest and most vigorous men of the nation will have perished and many of those who return will be maimed and enfeebled. The wealth of a nation does not consist in its material possessions but in the physical and mental health of its people.

At the end of July a circular headed "Maternity and Child Welfare" was issued to County Councils and Sanitary Authorities stating that an estimate had been laid before Parliament for a Grant to be distributed by the Local Government Board in aid of the expenditure of local authorities in respect of institutions or other provision for maternity and child welfare. A Memorandum outlining a scheme for such work accompanied the Circular. That Board thinks that for the rural and smaller urban areas it will generally be found desirable to develop a county organisation. Useful work could be done by voluntary agencies acting in conjunction with the local authority and its officers. This subject, Maternity and Child Welfare, demands the most serious consideration of County Councils and Sanitary Authorities.

Special Conditions and Work connected therewith consequent upon the War.

The coast line in the Guisborough Union extends from (and includes) the South Gare at the mouth of the Tees to the stream which flows into the sea at Staithes. It was to be expected therefore that a number of Troops would be stationed in the district. Under ordinary conditions premises occupied by His Majesty's Forces are exempt from the supervision of the local Medical Officer of Health. At the end of August a circular was issued by the Local Government Board on "Co-operation between the Civil and Military Sanitary Services" in which the Medical Officer of Health of a district in which troops are, or are likely to be stationed was invited to offer his services to the Military Medical Authority. This I did. On October 21st, a War Office Circular was issued requiring the Medical Officer of Health to assist the Military Authority in maintaining the health of the troops in every way possible. He is required to inspect systematically all billets, camps and or other places solely in military occupation as to water supply, methods of disposal of all solid and liquid refuse, general cleanliness, and for the prevention of exposure to infection. Various other duties are named. As there are a large number of billets in the several districts the many duties connected therewith devolving on me has absorbed, and will absorb until the end of the war, a large amount of time. The work so far has included the inspection of premises proposed to be used as billeting places, the inspection of premises where troops are stationed, making arrangements for the erection of latrines and the scavenging of the same, making provision for the isolation of cases of infectious disease which may occur among the troops, giving information to the Medical Military Authorities of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease, &c., &c.

The Council's staff remains the same as before the War.

Factories and Workshops.

The Register contains the names and addresses of occupiers of ten factories and forty-eight workshops :—of the latter more than fifty per cent. are 'Domestic Workshops.' The expression 'domestic workshop' means a private house, room, or place, which, though used as a dwelling, is by reason of the work carried on there a workshop and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there.

WORKSHOPS.				FACTORIES.			
Carpenters	...	...	13	Sausage-making	...	...	2
Shoemakers	...	...	10	Slag brick works	...	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	...	10	Slag wool	„	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	5	Carpentry	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	4	Tile works	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	3	Quarry	...	...	1
Saddler	...	...	1	Blast furnace	...	...	1
Milliner	...	...	1	Sawmill	...	...	1
Fish-frier	...	...	1				—
			48				10

The inspections of the above, including those made by myself, numbered 125. One notice to remedy structural defects and one to limewash were served :—both complied with.

Future Action.

The financial condition of the country resulting from the war renders it essential to reduce to the minimum the expenditure on public works. Under the circumstances the Medical Officer of Health in making his recommendations finds it difficult to steer between the Scylla of false economy and the Charybdis of undesirable expenditure. The nation is

faced by the absolute necessity of carrying on the war to a successful termination as quickly as possible. But to accomplish this, men sound in body and mind are needed. It is requisite therefore that every available means be taken to maintain and improve the health of the people.

Fortunately with the exception of the provision of accommodation for the isolation of cases of infectious disease little work is required necessitating large expenditure. The construction of a sewer at Danby End and Ainthorpe was discussed. It was considered undesirable to proceed with this at present. It is intended to prepare a scheme and submit it to the Council at an opportune time.

In previous reports I pointed out that for the maintenance of health the action of the individual is as necessary as that of the sanitary authority. The great wastage of life, caused by the war, among that section of the population which consists of the most healthy and vigorous must be my excuse, if excuse be needed, for again referring to the matter. The absolute necessity of every member of the community doing his duty in this respect cannot be too strongly urged. The King and Country need healthy and vigorous men and women to carry on the work of the nation whether that be in the fighting line, in the workshop, or in the home ; need them to be healthy and vigorous that their children, the future generation of the Empire, may be so.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

To the Members of the
Guisborough Rural District Council.

Saltburn,
March, 1915.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	7,900	197		24'93	109	13.79		2	20	101'5	111	14'05
1910	8,000	222		27'17	98	12'25		1	23	108'4	99	123'7
1911	7,860	217	218	27'73	84	10'68		10	16	73'3	94	11'95
1912	7,860	204	204	25'95	112	14'24	2	10	28	137'2	120	15'26
1913	7,860	190	190	24'17	119	15'13	2	7	17	89'4	124	15'77
1914	7,860	211	212	26'97	89	11'32	4	8	8	37'7	93	11'83

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			
		At Ages.—Years.						Marske Parish.	Wilton Parish.	Rasington Parish.	Danby Parish.
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.				
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	12		2	10				6	3	1	0
Erysipelas ...	6			1			5	2	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	45		11	32	2			13	26	5	0
Enteric fever ...	1					1				1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	8			2	1	5		3	2	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2			1	1			1			1
Totals ...	74		13	46	4	6	5	25	33	8	1
											7

No case of any of the following diseases was notified :—

small-pox, typhus fever, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis,
ophthalmia neonatorum.

Table III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
			All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
All causes	Certified	88									
	Uncertified	5									
1.	Enteric Fever	...									
2.	Small Pox	...									
3.	Measles	...	4		1	1	2				
4.	Scarlet Fever	...									
5.	Whooping Cough	...									
6.	Diphtheria and Croup	...	3			2	1				
7.	Influenza	...	1							1	
8.	Erysipelas	...									
9.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		8				1	3	4		
10.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...									
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	1				1				
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	8						2	6	
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...									
14.	Meningitis	...									
15.	Organic Heart Disease	...	6					1	1	1	3
16.	Bronchitis	...	9		1					1	7
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	7	1	1		1		1	3	
18.	Other diseases of respiratory organs	...	1							1	
19.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	1	1							
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1				1				
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...									
21a.	Alcoholism	..									
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease		1				1				
23.	Puerperal Fever	...									
24.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...									
25.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	5	5							
26.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	5	1				2	1	1	
27.	Suicide	...									
28.	Other Defined Diseases	...	30		1	3		1	2	3	20
29.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown		2			2					
Totals			93	8	4	8	8	7	9	12	37

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

[illegible]

**Table of Birth and Mortality Rates
in the several Districts in the Union.**

DISTRICT.	Population estimated to middle of year 1913.	Births :— Uncorrected number.	Births :— Corrected number.	Birth Rate.	Deaths registered in District.	Death Rate.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age).	Infant Mortality Rate	Total number of Deaths at all ages.	Death Rate.	Infectious Diseases Death Rate (including Diarrhoea but excluding Tuberculosis).	Tuberculosis Death Rate.	Diarrhoeal Diseases Death Rate.
Guisborough Rural	7860	211	212	26.97	89	11.32	4	8	8	37.7	93	11.83	1.01	1.14	0.12
Guisborough Urban	7100	237	240	33.80	122	17.18	11	4	32	133.8	115	16.19	2.39	1.54	0.56
Loftus Urban	9300	290	291	31.18	102	10.96	0	4	32	109.9	106	11.39	0.96	0.64	0.18
Redcar Urban	11500	248	248	21.56	121	10.52	2	11	14	56.4	130	11.30	0.87	1.39	0.34
Saltburn Urban	3500	63	63	18.00	30	8.57	5	2	2	31.7	27	7.71	0.28	Nil.	Nil.
Skelton & Brotton Urban	16000	534	535	33.43	229	14.31	2	17	72	134.5	245	15.31	0.87	1.25	0.31
Totals and Averages	55260	1583	1589	27.75	693	12.54	24	46	160	100.7	716	12.95	1.12	1.10	0.34